Amusements To-Day.

Abbey's Park Ibentre - Torick's Love, Aquarium—Circus. Matters. Booth's Thratre—Units Tom's Cabin. Mijou Opera House Offertte Bunnell's Buseum Bradway and Rh M. Bary's Theatre Needles and Pine Grand Opera Mouse - Our German Senate Haverty's 5th Av. Theatre-Salvisti. Koster & Hint's Concert Hall-Concert Madison Square Theater-Hazel Kirks Metropolitan Concert Mall-Pally Stating Sam Francisco Minstrein-Rondwy and 19th at Standard Thentre-My Gradille. Thentre Comique Malliga, Sourds Nominea. Long Funtar's Thentre-Versity. Malinea. Square Theatre-The Banker's Daughter Wattach's Theatre Forcet Me Not. Windsor Theatre-The Danille

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is seed to-morrow morning, senst be handed in this evening before six o'clock,

Our Own Evarts His Advancement.

The progress of Mr. Evants, as a candidate for Senator, has thus far been highly satisfactory. Within a few days he has gained the support of this journal, which, our enormous circulation flatteringly assures us, lies near to the heart of the people; and now all that is necessary to be done is for our esteemed contemporaries, Times, Herald and Tribune and the Republican members of the Legislature to join with us | ployments for which a diploma is in France in favor of Mr. Evants, and his election to the Senate will be assured.

The Evening Mail intimates that Mesers. CROWLEY and PLATT are both willing to give way to Gen. GRANT if he will accept the Republican nomination.

But why not much more readily give way to Mr. EVARTS?

It is difficult to tell of what State Gen. GRANT is a citizen. His Long Branch residence would indicate him to be a Jerseyman. His Galena home makes him a citiintention were to determine the point, as it sometimes does when citizenship is mooted. he would have to be regarded as a citizen of the District of Columbia; for it was manifestly his purpose to take up his residence in the White House.

In a religious point of view Mr. Evarrs would add greatly to the strength of the Republican party, not only on account of the piety of his father, who was Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, but also on account of his own prolonged defence of the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER; so that with Mr. EVARTS and Mr. CONKLING for our two Senators, both gallantry and piety would be fully represented.

Then Mr. Evants is our own. He is a New Yorker, out-and-out; and on account of his long stay in Brooklyn during the BEECHER trial, which came within a few of being a triumph, partly a Brooklynite.

Considering all uncertainties of life, it is of the highest importance that both of our Senators should be men of first-class ability. To be sure Mr. DEPEW is pretty smart -perhaps as smart as PLATT and CROWLEY taken together; but Mr. EVARTS in intellectual calibre would equal the three. If you doubt it, ask him. Suppose Mr. CONELING should be shot some day and even the longest legs are not always to be depended on before burning gunpowder-who-that is to say, what Republican-could hold up our proud flag with its motto of "Excelsior" in the Senate of the United States equal to WILLIAM M. EVARTS?

If our three morning contemporaries come out for Mr. Evants to-morrow, and the Republican members of the Legislature the next day, it will be a rapid and astonishing change in his favor.

A New Thing for Patagonia.

Our esteemed South American contemporary, the Prensa of Buenos Ayres, makes public the inside history of a transaction that has raised no little stir in the Argentine Republic.

On July 1, 1878, Dr. LASPIUR, then Minister of the Interior, received a communication from the firm of ARCHIBALD S. DOB-BINS & Co., which he referred, as is the wont of heads of departments who have the next elections to think of, to a subordinate-the Commissioner of Immigration. On September 2, the Commissioner reported to the Minister that the petition of ARCHIBALD S. Donnins & Co. should be granted, and in just one week a contract was signed accordingly. It will be seen that ARCHIBALD S DOBBINS & Co. did not let the grass grow under their feet

By this contract the Argentine Governmont granted to this enterprising firm a ten years' monopoly of all the good things to be found or introduced on all the islands and rocks lying off the coasts of Patagonia, between the 44th and 50th degrees of lati-All the seals, the penguins, the guano, were to be for ten years the exclusive property of Archibald S. Dorbins & Co., who were also at liberty, if they chose, to stock the islands with cattle and ostriches. If they chose to start colonies, the Government agreed to give each family a homestead of 200 acres. In return for these concessions, Archibald S. Dobbins & Co. were to pay the Government a fixed sum on the seals, penguins, and guano taken, and to deposit a forfeit as security of \$2,000.

As the Prensa points out, this contract, rushed through with such haste, not only was a very losing bargain for the Government, since it gave away the best part of Patagonia for a song, but also was in flat violation of the act of Congress declaring the guano business on the Patagonian coast free to all comers, and the other act of Congress which forbids the alienation of public land except for the purpose of actual settlement. The Prensa makes ironical excuses for the Minister, on the ground that he was too busy with politics to inform himself in the matter. But it was the undoubted duty of the Commissioner of Immigration | the accuracy of the census, and in charging to know what he was about, and he is left in a very awkward position.

On June 16, 1879, the Minister of the In- fraud. torior caused to be published a special minute declaring the contract null and of no effect. It appears that by an oversight the contract had not properly passed the office of the Government Notary, and the Minister, having got his eyes open in the mean time.

On Jan. 12, 1880, one HENRY BARRER, de claring himself to be the legal representative of RUSSELL RALPH PEALER, a member of the firm of Archinald's. Dorbins & Co .the other members being Donnins himself and HIGHY SOMERVILLE YATEMAN-made nn affidavit before the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres setting forth the facts, as seen from the firm's point of view, protest- 1880. It disappoints the confident expectaing against the action of the Argentine Government, and demanding for his principal damages in the sum of \$3,000,000 (gold). The | that the South has been gaining in popula-HENRY BARKER in this protest, and the the North, especially those of New England. In this city alone there are six clubs, and seven United States Minister, Mr. Thomas O. Os- | The following table shows the population | more are to be found near by in Brooklyn. | Z.uaves.

the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. D. BEN-JAMIN ZORILLA, a proceeding which the Prensa censures as officious.

The chagrin of ARCHIBALD S. DOBBINS & Co. is natural. Men do not like to see a great fortune slip through their fingers, and the poorer they are the less they like it. Now, the Patagonian concession was a very big thing; there were millions in it; and if it be true, as reported, that at least two of the members of the firm are very poor men, their disappointment must be bitter indeed. Whether the interest shown in the matter by Minister Osborn and Consul Baker is to be referred to their patriotic sympathy with American citizens in trouble or to their intimate personal friendship with PEALER, YATEMAN, and BARKER, is a point on which the State Department might properly inform itself.

Compulsory Education in France.

The reassembling of the French Chambers will be followed, in all likelihood, by the passage of the bill making primary education gratuitous, secular, and compulsory This will constitute by far the most important feature of the educational reform undertaken by the present Ministry.

The measure of closing the Jesuit seminaries and withdrawing tuitional functions from unauthorized religious orders did not directly affect the mass of the French people. It concerned those only who are able to give their children what is known as the higher education, and who desire their sons to exercise those liberal professions or enter those Government ema prerequisite. But there, as in all other countries, the great majority of young persons do not contemplate such vocations; they look forward to lives of hard work, and can hardly afford time for more extended instruction than that supplied by primary schools. It is, of course, the more imperative that this elementary education should be of substantial quality and universally distributed. Yet it is notorious that in these respects France is deplorably backward, compared with zen of Illinois. And it is a case in which if | Germany, the United States, and the Scandinavian kingdoms. During the debate on this subject in the last session, it was admitted by clericals themselves that more than half a million children are not even taught to read and write. The supporters of the Ministry were able to prove that the proportion of illiteracy is even more inordinate. It was shown that in certain departments the number of children unprovided with any kind of teaching reached from 36 to 48 per cent, of the population of school age. From statistics bovering the whole of France, the unwelcome conclusion

> In view of such a state of things, and its obvious political bearings under a scheme of government based on universal suffrage, Prime Minister FERRY has determined to make elementary instruction compulsory and gratuitous. By the bill which he has introduced, all parents will be compelled to send their children for a specified term to schools where a designated quantum of education is supplied. They will be at liberty to avail themselves of private establishments whose expenses are defrayed out of their own pockets, and it is probable enough that the so-called upper and middle classes will, to some extent, adopt this alternative. But no one believes that the French peasants, among whom illiteracy has been most common, will spend a sou for their children's schooling when it can be got for nothing; when in their immediate neighborhood a free school is opened and supported by Government funds. Evasions of the law will be prevented by a system of inspection analogous to that practised in England, under which the due attendance of children at public or private establish ments is rigidly enforced, and by which the scope and thoroughness of private instruction are closely scrutinized.

was deduced that not less than 15 per cent

of the inhabitants are illiterate.

M. Ferry insists that the secularization of the primary schools is a logical consequence of making attendance compulsory, and of devolving the burden of their main tenance on the whole body of taxpavers The Protestant, the Jew, or the free thinker will be as strictly coerced by the new law as the Catholic; and, according to the advocates of the measure, the only common ground on which all French citizens can meet is that of complete exclusion of religious teachings from the schools. The debate upon this clause, however, in the Cham ber of Deputies was exceedingly animated.

The secularization of the schools was rati-Deputies. Nor must we infer too hastily that it will be rejected in the Senate be cause that body lately reprimanded the Prefeet of the Seine for the removal of religious emblems from some of the Paris schools. It is true that the vote of censure was passed by a majority of sixty-five, which included thirty-seven Republican members But, so far as the latter were concerned they seem to have objected rather to the flip pant and brutal manner in which the thing was done than to the general principle of secularization. Moreover, the Prefect M. HEROLD, in defending the act, referred to of other awkward and foolish expressions, which tended to allenate the sympathies of his friends. That the vote had no serious significance as tending to foreshadow a profound schism in the ranks of the Republican Senators has been affirmed by the weightiest exponents of opinion in the press. That the Ministry took this view of the incident is plain enough from their refusal to accept the Prefect's resignation.

The Growth of the South.

The great increase in the population of the South, as shown by the census of last year, was the occasion of loud outery against the honesty of the Southern enumerators when the figures began to be presented. Republican orators in Congress and out of it and Republican newspapers joined in impugning the South with a conspiracy to swell its proportionate representation by systematic

But investigation showed that those charges were altogether baseless, and though their utterers have never withdrawn them, now, when the full returns of the population of the Southern States are in, we no longer hear of any attempts to disavailed minself of this informality to back | pute their honesty and accuracy. The growth of the population of the old slave States during the last twenty years is as indisputable as it is remarkable. We say during twenty years, for the figures of the census of 1860 afford a better basis for comparison than those for 1870, when the enu-

meration was manifestly defective. This increase is the most surprising and suggestive result shown by the census of tions of great proportionate Northern gains under the new apportionment, and it proves Consul, E. L. BAKER, associated himself with | tion far more rapidly than the old States of

BORN, formally brought it to the notice of of the old slave States in 1860, while slavery was still in existence; their population as furnished by the census of 1870, whose accuracy is now reasonably questioned; and their population in 1880 as given by the

	1881	1870	1860.
Alabama	1,262,344	999,002	964,277
ATRESTAN,	9632.7614	484.471	480,400
Delaware		125,015	1111.014
Florida	2996,566	198,048	140.42
Georgia	1,539,083	1.184,100	1,057,286
Georgia	1,648,599	1,321,011	1,155,09
Louisentia commission	19403, 233/8	726,645	705.03
Maryland	935, 139	T80,614	+687,040
Managastppt	1,131,800	R27,922	701,000
Missouri,	2.169,001	1,721,205	1,182,01
North Carolina	1,400,000	1,071,361	1982,000
South Carolina	1805,700	7 X3,0000	7(10),700
Tempessee.	1,542,460	1,258,520	1,100,90
TUNES.	2 130 196	R15,890	604.21
Virginia, inc'ding W. Va.	2.1761,196	1,087,177	1,000,31
Total	19,507,976	10,878,435	12,240,290

In the twenty years from 1860 to 1880 the old slave States gained 6,267,683 inhabitants, or about fifty per cent. During that time the whole population of, the United States increased from 31,448,321 to 50,152,559, or 19 700 938. In 1860 the slave States had twofifths of the whole less about 837,000, and in 1880 they were short of two-lifths by about 1,500,000.

It will be seen, therefore, that these States have nearly held their own with the rest, though during the twenty years the West has gained so heavily in population. Since 1860 the New England States have increased in population only 876,029, or more than onequarter. The old States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have gained 3,896,101, or more than a third.

The great increase in population has been at the West and South. The population of the West, exclusive of Ohio, has more than doubled; that at the South has increased about one-half, that in New England somewhat more than one-quarter, and that in the four States of New York, Now Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio more than a third.

An Office That Should Be Abolished.

We see it stated that the Public Administrator reports that during the month of December he has collected and paid into the city treasury the enormous sum of \$1,269.13 ! Does it require a separate officer to do

this? Could not all the duties of Public Administrator be performed by a clerk in the office of the Corporation Counsel, without any additional expense to the city Some real, practical reformer in the Legslature ought to move an investigation of this whole matter at once.

A flood of bills rolled into Congress ves terday. In the House alone 123 were presented. They relate to a great variety of subjects, in cluding an amendment to the Constitution, the colonization of negroes in Mexico, the creation of an United States Superior Court for the relief of the Supreme Court, and the reduction of charges for postal money orders. In the Senate Mr. Logan brought forward bills to complete the restoration of the franking privilege and to put Gen. GRANT on the retired list of the army. A bill to punish tramps in the District and the BEN HOLLADAY claim in the Senate, and the Indian Appropriation bill in the House, were the subjects of discussion. The House passed a joint resolution extending to the people and Government of France an invitation to visit the Yorktown centennial celebration.

The fire of last week which burned the poorhouse or farmhouse of Strafford County. in New Hampshire, destroying many lives of the inmates, could have been easily put out. had there been any water procurable. But there was not a pitcherful to be had for the purpose in season, on account of drought and defective arrangements for guarding against it. The case recalls the recent fire in the insano water but the bose was out of order. Neglect of this sort in public institutions is the less excusable now that modern science has supplied several expedients, such as chemical fire extingulahers and uninflammable blankets, be sides fire-proof doors and windows, for preventing the spread of flames is case of acciden of any sort to the regular fire extinguishing

The three rival canal routes, the Chagres. the Nicaragua, and the Tehuantepec, are now about ready to occupy the remaining days of

Congress. The shafts of sarcasm and anger that have been directed for some years against the careless use of kerosene might find a fresher gasoline.

Signs multiply that the HANLAN-LAYCOCK race is at hand, in the inevitable reports of invalidism. HANLAN experiences difficulty in sculling from a sprain of one arm, and Lay-COCE has had to be taken to the seashore. The reports of bolls and coughs are next in order.

The existing problem of how to get rid of the slush would receive a partial solution fied by a large majority in the Chamber of should each householder or storekeeper, without waiting for the authorities, promptly clear up the sidewalk and the gutter in front of his

The three F's dair rents, free sales, and fixity of tenure) are now said to be favored by three Government Land Commissioners as likely to relieve and raise the Irish people. But for permanent relief and improvement the three F's should be supplemented by the three R's.

On several of the Brooklyn horse railroads the question of heating the cars is solved satisfactorily by stoves giving out a good heat, but not too much, and by sufficient ventilation. New York roads, which fancy that when they the cruciffx as "furniture," and made use | furnish heat it is a pity to waste it through the centilators, have a very foolish notion both of health and economy. No more coal will be foul air in the car, and there will then be enough heat and good breathing air, instead of too much heat and poisonous air.

Further evidence of the disingenuousness of Mr. Schunz in the Ponca business is now given in the remarks which the head chief, WHITE EAGLE, made to him before signing the agreement renouncing the Dakota land. He said he had been struggling against Mr. Schunz unsuccessfully for three years, but now was ready to give up and do the next best thing. These remarks Mr. Schunz evidently considered unsuitable for publication.

Of the total foreign trade of this country during the last fiscal year, New York absorbed nearly three-fifths-more accurately, 56.7 per cent. Its followers-rivals they cannot be called were Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Savannah, and Charles ton, in the order named. But New York's trade was nearly seven times as great as that of Boston, and about thirty times as much as Savannah's or Charleston's. New York collected seven-tenths of all the duties collected for the year-Boston following, with a little over onetenth, and Philadelphia coming next, with but little more than half as much as Boston. New York brought in over seven-tenths of all the imports, reckoned in value; Boston, less than ne-tenth; l'hiladelphia, about a twentieth. Thus, despite her lack of public spirit and local pride in her railway czars and municipal government, New York holds her commercial supremacy not by conscious effort, but by fate.

Curling is a leading outdoor sport of winter, and the small chance afforded to enjoy it ast season has made its devotees all the more sager now. America has vigorously taken up this old game of broom and stone, and for thirteen years there has existed here a national curling club, which has local clubs in many Northern States, and particularly in New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio.

Yonkers, Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson. The helder of a champion medal, and a captain, or skip, are men of consequence, inferior to none in the athletic world; and although much of the technical talk about tee and brough, erampit and inwick, may be unintelligible to the average onlooker, and he may never understand why a stone should be called a stano, still the hearty, cheery, muscular character of the sport is evident, and the honors

paid to the experts are all deserved. Uruguay and the Argentine Republic do not seem inclined to let the Pacific coast States have all the glory of fighting. The relations of these two La Plata powers are now becoming strained in consequence of the impressment of Argentines into the Uruguayan army. The Argentine Republic, having lately added to her navy what is probably the most powerful ironelad nossessed by South American powers in naturally not disposed to be slighted by small powers like Uruguay. Uruguay would in fact be only a mouthful for her powerful neighbor on the western shore of the Rio de la Plata, still, she has Brazil at her back, geographically, and might also have her there politically.

Goff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-Gen. Garfield mustered decision enough on his last visit to Washington when called there by the distress of his pecuniary affairs. to amounce distinctly that he would not appoint any member of the present Administration to a seat in his Cabinet. He was jurgued with solicitation in behalf of particular persons who desired to be retained in office and whose friends claimed that their services in the Presidential campaign entitled them to that recognition. In order to escape this sort of importunity and pressure, he was obliged to cut it short by a positive declaration to

the effect stated.
All the statements, therefore, that the fresh-water gentleman whom Hayes has appointed Secretary of the rotten navy for less than sixty days is to be retained by Garfield, or that there was any understanding by which he might hold over after the 4th of March, are weak incentions, and are probably intended to mislead the pub ic. Mr. Goff must be content with the doubtfel honor of succeeding the Ancient Mariner of the Wahash, and of being the fag end of the Fraudulent Administration. He takes the office, too, after it had been refused by several Republicans of no particular note, but not one of whom was willing to be smirched by association with Hayes and his departing concern.

The New Census-The South all Gaining.

Perhaps the most surprising of the revela ons of the last census are the comparative totals of the agulation in the two portions of the country which were formerly divided into the free States and the slave States, and are now generally called the North and the outh. Refore the census at was universally believed that it would show a much larger increase of inhabitants in the North than in the South during the past ten years, liad this expectation been verified by the actual results, two important political consequences would have for owed. The majority of the members in the House of depresentatives from the North over those from the could would have been far greater for the next ten years than it has been through the last ten, while the superior weight of the North in the Electoral Colleges would have out were the Republican leaders that such would be the evelopments of the census that they had based upon his fond anticipation many plaus for the future manage nent of their party.

But the facts have set all this aside. It turns out that with the present number of depresentatives as the basis for a new apportionment and it would be relatively the same with any other number, the South would gain one member and the North would lose one. In other words, the South would have 107 enembers of the House instead of the 168 it now has and the North would, have 186 in-stead of its present 187. In the electoral colleges the ain of the South and the loss of the North would, of

coarse, be one each.

The losses of the North occur in some unexpected localities. With a total of 200 members in the new House, as in the present House, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts would each lose a member. This was not unauticipated. But New York would lose three and Pennsylvania two, while Ohio and Indiana would lose one each. These losses amount to eleven. They would be made up, less one, by gains at the West. Michigan, Iowa and California would gain one each, while Nebrasks and Minnesota would pretty certainly each gain two and Kansas would perhaps gain three, making a total of

South, as already stated, would make a net gain of one member. Louisiana, Alabama, Flurida, Tennessee, and Marviand would lose one each, making a total of five Texas would certainly gain two and possibly three, while Arkunsas, Mississippi, South Carolina, and perhaps West lirginia would each gain one, making a total of six.

Book Sotes.

Mr. H. W. Coilender has published a "Text Sook of the Game of Eilliards." based upon the well-mown publication by the late Michael Phelan, of which sieven editions have been sold. The present work is much more complete, and is designed to set forth all that has been accomplished in the game since Pholan's day. It is clearly expressed, and is illustrated with a great number of colored plates, showing the manner of making

Mr. P. F. Collier has begun the publication of a handedition of the Waverley novels in octavo form. The Baltimore and Ohio Ballroad people publish a conreplent little fled Book, containing the election re urns of every State compiled with care, and, we believe with accuracy. Politicisms will find it handy. Mesers, T. B. Peti rson & Bruthers of Philadelphia have

sent out in paper covers a volume giving the autobiog-raphy of Vidocq, the French detective, with an intro-ductory chapter by that veteran litterateur, Dr. R. Shelton Mackengie-long may be wave

A Countryman in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This city ewilders no. I was present here when, on May 10, 1837, every bank suspended, and again in September, 1837. when the Central America strainer loandered with \$1,000,000 of Calbernia gold on board and the Ohio Life and Trust Company failed. I was here on Black Friday. ind sisa in September, 1873, when Jay Cooke & Co. co apsed and the long panie set in.
Shortly before each of these catastrophes, New York

speared in peacack gapity and extravagance, but think I have hever witnessed so much nouse, display, and expenditure here sanow. I draw no conclusion, ex-cept that this world is growing into enormous properons. You, no doubt, understand the aimation and feel no apprehension A Coustmans.

The Streets of the City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I should like to suggest to Inspector Williams a simple method of relieving the streets of some, at least, of the accumulation of water and slitch which does not appear to have coursed to him. Let him see that all the apertures at he street corners leading to the sewers are kept open. instead of being blocked with snow and slush as at presnot be then clean a ratter way to each along the curb, and an amazing quantity of water and mud will depose has received very hitle of Williams a Michigan, the light over much in comparison with the east side, whose contact however much in comparison with the east side, whose conditions to incomparison with the east side, whose conditions of home before his satisfy is raised. I not do in the comparison of the east of the comparison of the first side of the comparison of the first side of the water could be eastly drained off in the mather here suggressed. New York, Jan. 18

Enlightened by Heary George.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sar: I was glad The Sux published the comments of Mr. Henry George upon the question of taxatine, and trust that our legisand Poverty " I had long been of the opinion that real estate was stone the proper object of taxation upon are beyond the control of the owner is value can easily be ascertained, the tax can be easily, cheaply, and certainly collected; evasion is impossible, and the burden is necessarily distributed, shound al., as all make use it also appears that the same control too. It a consequalized by the advancement of vertices. Heat estate, too. It a consequalized by the advancement of vertices. Heat estate, too. It a consequalized by the advancement of vertices. Heat estate too, it a consequalized by the partial and recognize it may a far. This would make it introducts. But at the same fruit is its binography economicals of the vertices of their forders they are storp to lighten from We all of us pays a heavy price for the conditionable decisions of maintain testing transition.

Mr. George's less called my attraction to my princepoly they are shound in mention on their princepoly discontinuous and my consequent and the confidence of the confidence of improvements and real estate in the legal agree, and showed that land values are created solely by the community. The arguments of expenditors are equally well to land values, while the feature of the community taking on its ourposes what the first creates is sell-vident. All other taxes taxe from the individual next of what he has conducted and are processed desired uson production and a text work that. Thus, as ever is located and that the matter is too shaped of the individual part of what he has conducted and the first text of the individually recognized to the matter is too shaped of the individual recognized to the matter of the community of the matter is the shaped of the individual area of a right like the matter is the shaped of the individual and the community of the matter is the shaped of the individual and the community of the original control of the land of the matter is the shaped of the individual and the community of the original control of the analyse of the community of the original control of the land of the control of the original control of the analyse of be ascertained, the tax can be easily, cheaply, and car Hupson, N. Y., Jan. 7.

The city of Elizabeth seems more disposed to mpley its energies in celebrations and parades than in he payment of its fleavy debt. Last summer 20,000 trangers were attracted to that city to see Gen. Drake's run Zounves and the Albany Jackson Corps fight ambattle. This evening the city is to be again illu cutated, and a good deel of newsfer, burned in to citizens of Union County, who appreciate the Veteran

GARFIELD AND THE THIRD-TERMERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- It cannot be very greeable to Senator Conkling, in all the pride of his success to know that James G. Biaine was invited to take the first place in the new Administration, without a word having been said to him on the subject. That mark of confidence toward the Senator from Maine was made doubly conspicuous by the seeming slight to-

ward the Senator from New York. Considering the political and the personal reations of these three parties, it would have been at least becoming in Mr. Garfield to inform Mr. Conkling of the offer to Mr. Blaine at the time it was made. That candor would have relieved any latent feeling on the subject, and might, perhaps, have contributed in some degree to change the terms that have o long separated the two Senators.

But not only was no such communication made to Mr. Conkling, but neither he nor the leaders with whom he is specially identified had any knowledge on the subject, except that derived from the newspapers. On the other hand, it is notorious that the friends of Mr. Blaine were fully informed, and that the recent Senatorial election in Maine was determined without the expected contest between Halo and Frys in consequence of that information. In other words, Frye was withdrawn with the upderstanding that Blaine would resign next March, when Frye would succeed to the vacancy in the Senate. Messrs. Conkling, Logan, Carpenter, and

their following profess entire ignorance as to Garfield's intentions, and there is reason to believe all of them are more or less uneasy about the prospect. Cameron made a visit recently to Mentor, under cover of visiting his mother-in-law at Cleveland, but since then he has been mostly at Harrisburg, and only returned to Washington at the close of last week Simon Cameron was the intermediary between the third-termers and Garfield. The exact terms of his bargain are not known, except that Grant, Conkling, and all the leaders of that faction came immediately to the front after it was made. First of all, the Camerons are for was made. First of all, the Camerons are for themselves. They always contrive to get the lion's share of all jobs in which they are concerned. This visit of Don Cameron to Garfield was undertaken on his own account, and without concert of any kind, so far as is known. Indeed, the knowledge of it was a surprise to Mr. Conkling and his intimates, for Cameron and given them no intimation of such an intention. He is a secretive politician naturally, but sometimes secrecy may be carried too far, especially among those who profess to have no secrets from each other in their political movements.

no secrets from each other in their political movements.

If Mr. Conkling should lose the Senator in New York, that defeat would be the signal for an attack on him all along the line of the anti-third-termers. It would doubtless operate on the weak and wavering nature of Gardield, who could easily be persuaded it was a manifestation in his own favor. But the probabilities do not point in that direction now.

The cause of quarrel between Conkling and Hayes, which resulted in non-intercourse for four years, was plain. Haves declined to consult the Senator in regard to appointments or to polity. His own inclination, and the proppt-

sult the Senator in regard to appointments or to policy. His own inclination, and the prompt-ing of Evarts, who desired to boss New York-politics himself, led to this exclusion, which was pointed and positive from the start in the spring of 1876. spring of 1876.

If the Democrats had been shrewd they could have taken advantage of that feud, and have split the Republican party into two violent factions. Perhaps, in the end, Hayes might have been left as John Tyler was, but with the office-holders organized and the immense public patronage at his command, he would have been in a position to beat any Republican candidate for President.

Mr. Conkling failed to make

or President.

Mr. Conkling failed to make open war on layes, perhans from a fear of the patronake eing turned against him. Looking to the non-nation of Grant at Chicago, and knowing the hird-term scheme had load enough to carry of itself, he probably did not desire to provoke hore hestility. He therefore stood as a sort of rmed neutral.

armed neutral.

If Garfield should for any reason disappoint the expectations of the Senator, and attempt to repeat the part Hayes has played, it may be taken for granted there will be no more neutrality on Conkling's part. He is evidently not pleased with the neglect thus far shown to him. od is not favorable to more of that sort of treatment

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

A London Newspaper on the Effect of Prof.

LONDON, Jan. 10 .- The Daily News, in an editorial article this morning, says: "The total effect of the statements of Mr. Henry Youle Hind is to vitiate the fisheries award by vitiating the statistics, accepted by both Governare correct, falsification has been committed. and the whole question must be reopened. We hope the Government will refuse. In the name of English honor, to profit by any misstated case, and fissis on a complete investigation."

Tornovro, Jan. 10.—The Globe says: The public have heard enough about Prof. Hind's disclosures, if they are not to lead to something more definite than now appears. We cannot, disclosures, if they are not to lead to something more definite than now appears. We cannot, in the figures he has published, see any justification for the strong language he has been indulging in for years. He has always assarted that he was keeping back facts, giving his reasons, it is true, but still creating suspicion of his good faith all the same. Parliament is now in session at Ottawa; and as there is a motion for the papers on the subject, the public may expect soon to know all about it."

A FLOOD OF BILLS.

Acts and Resolutions Introduced in Congress by the Hundred.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10-Among the bills Introduced in the Senate to-day were the following:

provides that it shall be in charge of at similarity of the physical of posed of the Servelians of the their or, the Architect of the their or, the Architect of the Carlot of the Servelians of Columns.

But have a first the Labourers are the constitution of the servelians of the se

Military Affairs.

Under the call of States 125 bills and resolutions were introduced in the House. Among them were the following:

By Mr. Spear them dans—Texametican importants all machinery used in the manufacture of cotton thread and rotton goods.

By Mr. Gulder (fem., Onlow—To relieve the Supreme Court of the United States by the exabistment of a surerise Gourt the provides for they disclose to be appeared.

and existery uses.

By Mr Goldlers (them. Online-Torrellers the Supreme Court of the Lutted States by the establishment of a Superior Court. At the States by the establishment of a Superior Court. President, the of them to be the Appointment of the Superior Court. At the states of them to be the Appointment of the Superior Court. and prescribes the wight and appellate parableting of the sourt.

By Mr Carpening a constitution, such a president the daily on Saxwed or Bresed, and the manufactures thereof.

Also, proposing a constitution, such and the manufactures thereof.

Also, proposing a constitution, such and the manufactures of the Superior of Supe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10,-The bill appropriating over half a million to indemnity Ben Ibaraday for meses alleged to have been sustained in carrying out the fall. Mr. Bayard (Dent., Del argued the mather iterats nor by implication full the facilitative contract warrant the allegation to nations to the facilitative contract warrant the allegation to nations to the facetiment belowes incurred by a unit contractor from Immunicipal dathons for a hadron services; all of which were to ascend the time the contract was made. It is contract to

mail continuous. He cannot that by the evolu-the case the freside that give acceptional orders to the protection of Holladay a mail route prior to the depi-dations, that the to me of inse were estimated or pairs. No account was taken upon the bit.

SEEN BY THE EYES OF CULTURE.

A Wellcaley Student's Letter Regarding the Egyptian Obellak,

MY DEAREST EVANCELINE: My methetical nature has received a stir at last: I have been this afternoon to see the obelisk. Cold, brown stone, speaking at the end of centuries and tens of centuries the history, or, at least, some section of the history, of a teeming and enlightened people! I cannot describe to you, dear Evangeline, my sensations when I first saw it. after coming from the gross associations of the Third avenue elevated railroad, lying uncovered upon a lofty trellis suspended in all its sombre grandeur directly above the spot which it is henceforth to occupy in this new and unsatisfactory hamisphere. I was at once reminded of the lines, with which you are familiar:

Poised in the air on lonely sails. The languageser bung. You will understand that I could not help being reminded of these lines when I saw the obelisk projecting against the cold, clear sky of a January afternoon; but this was only one of many impressions, you may be sure, which the sight of this ancient monument awakened in my sensitive and responsive nature. It is a grand stone! As nearly as I could see, its color is brown, and the traceries which constitute perhaps a king's history, perhaps the history of a dynasty, cover it to its edges. I could not get very near, owing to the opaque

the history of a dynasty, cover it to its edges. I could not get very near, owing to the opaque stupidity of a Park policemen, who perhaps thought me a vandal, or who more likely acced under some general order and did not have the sense to discriminate in favor of one who has come, through the medium of culture, to regard the obelisk with a sort of tremulous veneration, not to say passionate affection. I told the man that I was familiar with the obelisk (meaning, of course, through my reading), whereupon he said, in the most stupid manner imaginable, that if such was the case I had no reason to go nearer, and that there was no good excuse for my present importunity.

I left him in disgust, and took up a position on a snow-covered knoll, whence I could see the effect produced upon the dear old stone under the ever-changing phases of the twilight hour. As I was quite absorbed in contemplation, my attention was suidenly diverted by the remark of a coarsely healthy young person, who said in a loud, vulzar voice, as she passed by, to the young man who accompanied her:

"Why, it isn't as tall as a heast."

Doarest Evangeline, fancy my impressions at that moment. I think I should have been excusable had I given way to the petulant anger which penetrated my whole being with a sudden rush. She was, as the word goes, a lady—I will add that she was one of those soulless and intellectually underbred persons who are too common to the so-called decent society of this material community. How I have longed, since I have been here, for the association of some of my dear companions of Weiteriey. I may say that the only really enjoyable hours I have pensed here have been experienced in reading my "Marcus Aurelius," which you may be sure I brought with me from Bostom; and in my brief contemplation to day of the dear monolith which our people have direptiously sundered from its native shores.

which our people have direptiously sundered from its native shores.

I have not the time at this writing, love, to narrate to you in detail the impressions born of my proximity to this noble monument. Mais if faut that I should tell you so much. The bare news concerning it is that I's wooden coating has been stripped from it, and that it lies prone and massive above the pedestal which is to be its support. Its ione journey is completed, and it will shortly point, like a perpetual finger, the people of this gross metropolis to a nobler sphere. Thine always in love. Gustavia.

Take my poke hat to Boston the first time you go, and have the white feather exchanged for a black one.

THE NEW CHINESE TREATY. some of its Provisions One Word that Caused

a Fortnight's Delay. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 .- The Call pub-

ishes a talk with Mr. John T. Swift, one of the Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with China, who returned by the steamer Gaeile resterday. Mr. Swift says that, in addition to the points heretofore made public, the treaty contains a clause reserving to the United States the right to terminate at any time the residence of Chinese laborers in this country. It was also tacitly understood that the Chinese cannot be naturalized in the United States, and that the naturalizations already accomplished shall be considered null and void. The negotiations considered null and void. The negotiations were ended on the 20th of November. Everything was ready on the 15th, but the word "disaster" occurred in the treaty, and it is a law of China that the word cannot be presented to the attention of the Emperor within five days of certain important events, among which is the birthday of members of the imperial family, which necessitated a telay of about a fortnight before the conclusion of the treaty. The Commissioners were so much disheartened that they were on the point of giving up the negotiations, and would have left Pekin but for the fact that communications were interrupted by fact that communications were interrupted by the severity of the weather, and pending their renewal the Chinese officers made the conces-sions desired. Mr. Swift denies the report that the Chinese met the Commissioners half way in their propositions, and says the points sought were only attained by persistent effort.

The McCormicks.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Your corexpondent "Fontenov" asks your correspondent "J. Net." to favor him with his name. I desire to second the request. There are so many persons in New York and vicinity who can locally thousane their signatures. and vicinity who call results that your value as every loud with those he storic mindle, that your value as every loud ent is inable to lose all credit for his remarkably vigorous and alliferative compositions.

J. McCoveros, Sait Park av., Brooklyn.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sec The asmutter, queritaismess, arrocanne, self-sufficience, mutter, queritaismess, arrocanne, self-sufficience, auctives irror, and irrosconsciulty musifested in Fig. 8 by the input own Positions are an asswer from the because they carry with them industrially their own a rather conductation mutter. New York, Jan. 8.

A Brooklyn Vocalist.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Having TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the the commutate or any other persons will get up an en-rangement for the relief of the sufferers by the late five Naview street I will not be be much and with my New York, Jan 8. L. Konter, 5 Clinton place.

Western Farmers all Getting Rich. From the Journal of the Chi

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 .- 1 asked the President of one their debts very met.

Row much innues bave you placed in a single year on Western farme? As high a * \$5.50,000. "Do your Eastern correspondents still send year money in our me farmer? Yes "What do not do with it? "Sind it back, as I have no place to put it." Nournwest

Taxtug Church Property.

Already church property in a single corpora-

The good Lord of heaven, is He not here, and to make me Got-Father, son, and Buly servas I am nothing but what I am

Bob Ingersoll, my Jo. An Open better from Mentor, Obto Some felas may carp at you, Who do not know how kind you are How hone-t, and how true

I, who have knowe you well, flob,

Am proud to take you by the hand,

Since many years ago.

b Ingersoll, my ju-Though I am a disciple, Bob. An elder of the charely, I ching to those who never yet Have left me in the burn Your tongoe has wagged against my creed.
And dealt it many a blow. But it has also wagged for me,

B & Ingersoll, my to To you and bully Blame, Bob, I many faith to day.

And care not what the bigots think.

Or what the parameters.

I know you re true he also, thou, Sweet triend and batter for

and that's the kind of man I like.

Bob Ingersoll, my ju. In my Administration, Rob. Whate'er its style may be, We want above all things, to have No seasof for poersey. if we are good or had, we mean That quality to show.

And keep a place for Royal Bob.

Bob Ingersoit, my jo.

BUNDEAMS

-Patsy Devine, an Illinois murderer under stence of death, whiles away the time in prison by

practising lig dancing -The original Anderson, Herrmann, Blitz,

and Heller, the renowned insgicians, are all dead; yet performers are travelling under all those names. John Kelly has been appointed Superinandent of the Court House. (This John Reils lives in

nati, where the Court House in question is a -A jury recently decided that John Dick of Warsaw, N. Y., had a right to sit in his pew in the German Lutheran church with his feet elevated upon the back of the seat in front of him.

-The revenue books show that during the year 1880 \$3,561,300 were received for revenue stamps from the match manufacturers of the United States. This would make the number of matches consumed 35,613,000,000, or about 700 matches per year to every ran, woman, and child in the Union.

-A clever literary English member of Parliament is making arrangements to write the life of the late Isaac Butt, Mr. Parnell's predecessor as leader or the Irish people, and many valuable documentafrom Nr. Butt's papers have been placed in his hands for that purpose. These papers were left to the custody of a wealthy Dublin friend. -The amount won in racing stakes in

England, including added money, in 1877 was nearly £195,000, and during the three following years this amount never ceased to grow, until in 1980 it reached nearly £247,000. Despite this there were but 2,026 herses stripped in 1880, which is less by 500 than the number raced in 1868, 1869, and 1870. -Sheik Mograbin, an Egyptian dignitary,

has been condemned to death for murdering and plun-dering rich ladies, whom he enticed by pretending is cure the most difficult diseases. Poor patients be sent tway unharmed with some specific, while those wearing ewelry and costly dresses he made away with. He concessed to eighteen of such crimes. ... The influence of the persecution to which the Jews have been subjected in Germany is visible in the attempt that has just been made by persons unknown

upon the lives of prominent Jewish residents of Triests, to whom letters have been sent through the Post Office of the city that expleded upon being opened. No screen mories have been reported as the result of these attempts, but that fact is hardly to be attributed to the benevolent intentions of the persons by whom the mis-sives were mailed. No clue to them has been obtained. -A very curious and interesting letter has just been found among the papers of the late Car tinal Antonelli, written by Victor Emanuel to Pins IX. at the time of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops. The King says in it that he thought he was rea-

dering a service to the Church by occupying the city in a regular manner, instead of leaving it a prey to the revointion. On this has age there is a marginal note in the hand of Pius IX to the effect that he quite comprehends this reasoning, and is grateful to the King, but that before the world it is necessary for him to protest. -Fanny Davenport and Anna Dickinson have had their flual falling out. The actress insisted on making atterations in Miss-Dickinson's play, " An American Girl," claiming that they were calculated to improve it, while Miss Dickinson held that they damaged it. But the piece did not draw, and in New Orleans the receipts fell one night to \$80, of which \$50 west to the author as royalty. Miss Davenport then telegraphed as follows to Miss Dickinson: "The party of the second

part decides, as per contract, your play is a pecuniary ure, and accordingly ceases to perform the same." -Brignoli, the tenor, in company with a asked Brignoli to favor the party with a song. He replied that singing was his profession, and he only grac-tised it upon the stage. A short while afterward he expressed a desire to see Mr. McGrath's horses. The latter told him that racing herses was his profession, and that if he would come to the next spring meeting an o portunity to see his horses would be afforded. Briene returned to his hotel without getting a climpse of Ton

Bowling or his stable mates. -The following letter was lately addressed to the wife of a French Prefect who had taken a part is carrying out decrees against the religious orders "Madame la Profete, for the past six years we have washed the linen of the prefecture; we were glad of it we had need of the money it brought us. To-day we thank you. After what took place at the monastery of the Marist fathers tast Friday, we can no longer render you the same service. If the reverend Marist fathers would do us the honor of intrusting their linen to us, we

Pincemin, washermomen. -The second installment of the pictures which have been so long deposited in the garrets of the Municipal Palace in Florence is now on exhibition in the Hall of the Five Hundred, for which Michael Angele pre pared his famous cartoon. The pictures at presentations are all portraits and are 432 in number. They are chiefly of sovereigns, including many Popes and Grand Dukes. There is not one good picture among them, but they are singularly interesting as studies of costume and as like nesses of a long series of historical personages. They are n bad condition, but if lined, repaired, and varnished would look very well in a museum combined with other illustrations which this astenishing collection of neg ected pictures contains of national manners and cust

-A "preliminary prospectus, for private n only," which has been largely distribute grough England, has excited some sensation. The title "Proposed Land Company for Ireland." The capita on millions stering, and it is being formed by a pred syndicate of capitalists of London. Paris, and Net York, for the purpose of acquiring property in the south and west of Ireland, to be worked on the gigantic scale which is declared to have "succeeded so well on the enormous estates of the railway monopolists in wester America." The managers are to be colonial, the ma

-Adornments for African potentates are anotem of some little importance in the Birmingham jescles trade, which embraces both real and sham lewels A firm of what are known as "floral lewellers" bas just completed a crown for king Ego of Greek Town, Africa it is a copy of that of William the Conqueror. The capit of bigs velvet, the binding of ermins, and the circle and spikes of semi-dead gold decorated with thirty-two real stones, consisting of amethyst, topaz, crystal, and emeaid. Two scentres have also been supplied-one of gol and the other of silver-fo: Duke Ephraim Eyamba II of Dake Town, Old Calabar. These ensigns of roys are 5 feet 6 inches long, one being surmounted by Maltere cross and the other by a days. They are bell made to unworse wat the end, for the insertion of a pos-

ceremonies of old Calabar. -The quantity of alcoholic liquor that is sufficient to kill, if taken at a single draught, is being netermined satisfactorily by actual experiment. The other day an aged colored man in Texas drank three pints of whiskey and fell dead. A German paper 000 tells of a woman who has made a similar experiment? a tayorn in the village of Wirrwitz near Broslau, where she and her husband, being engaged jointly as traveling venders of immphlact—a business that is a recognized specialty in Germany-had put up for the night. The lea was occasioned by a boast made by her in the course conversation with a number of tavern loungers that she could drink a part of brandy at a single draught if any one of her hearers had the ability to pay for it. The offer was taken up, and she stowed the brandy away as proposed without winking. Then, however, she said own and covered her face with their hands, and which after some time, her husband, becoming slatned, tried tarouse her it was discovered that she was dead.

-We read in Land and Water: "I have now in my hand the dried tourne of a tion, it is covered with sharp-pointed, horny papille, set very thickly apon with sharp-pointed, horny papille, set very income, and its auritate. The papille on the front portion of the tongue are much larger than those in the front particular tongue, but the similar oldes are set much closer to sether than those in front. Each papilla comsists of bordy spine, the point of which is curved and set directly backward, reminding me much of the spines on the sid of the thorshort ray. In applying this limit tones a the closes, I may that the resigness is no great that with the cheek, I the teachers is a great that was a sittle presente a wound might easily be made in the human skin. The use of this is to scrape off the meat from the tones of the animals, for the tion is mid-sired bone eater—he leaves the human for the hyenas to citie. here animals having weth especially constructed for the eracking of hones. This possible roughness of the tentos is also present, but in a less degree; in the common is and it can be seen when the catas language mote build better if the course of a default specimen is takened putter a while in more and then named one of the ment. This rough toughers or great importance to the lealth of the lion

-The late Emperor Nicholas happens one day to be organized in inspection a State processing one of the provincial scats or government and addition his local to queening wome of the course of the parties of the other or the other or the parties of the course of falling on his knees; "a victim of false witness church was ruthed-a lender another or the set of peasants caught hold of me, and 1 knew in thing 2. it." Similar suppose were given by other in-finiterior administration by three suppose tions of guilding was coast a giant world for tions of , its comes, cast a gian some of the open a man in party of the powers of the power of the party of it, your Manuel, the text of a false charge of it, your Manuely, "replied the Togan, "the affect of a content of the party of the power of the virtuous company, lest he pervert all there gold, the cent people!"